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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE ·	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
08/932,227	09/17/1997	ERIC T. FOSSEL	S1509.70029US00	5092
	7590 02/22/2007 FIELD & SACKS, PC	EXAMINER		
FEDERAL RESERVE PLAZA			MULLIS, JEFFREY C	
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE BOSTON, MA 02210-2206			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
,			1711	* *
SHORTENED STATUTORY	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MON	NTHS	02/22/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

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	Applicant(s)		
	FOSSEL, ERIC	Г.	
	Art Unit		
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PIRE <u>3</u> MONTH( OMMUNICATION rever, may a reply be tim	٧.	(30) DAYS,	
SIX (6) MONTHS from to become ABANDONE ation, even if timely filed	D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	communication.	
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5 U.S.C. § 119(a	)-(d) or (f).		
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	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summany	08/932,227	FOSSEL, ERIC T.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Jeffrey C. Mullis	1711				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUN 6(a). In no event, however, may rill apply and will expire SIX (6) Mo cause the application to become	IICATION. a reply be timely filed  ONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status			0 -			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 De</u>	ecember 2006.					
	action is non-final.	, in the second				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	•	·				
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Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) <u>33-35,38-44,47-53,56-59,61-67,69,70 and 72-81</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray	vn from consideration.	, let				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.	0.04:-/	£ 1 + €.				
6) Claim(s) <u>33-35,51-53,64-67,69,70,72,73 and 7</u>	8-81 is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce	_	o by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents  2. Certified copies of the priority documents  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents  application from the International Bureau	s have been received. s have been received in rity documents have been (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No en received in this National Stage				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list  Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12-8-06.	4) 🔲 Intervier Paper N	w Summary (PTO-413) lo(s)/Mail Date of Informal Patent Application				

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All remaining rejections follow.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 33-35, 51-53, 64-67, 69, 70, 72, 73, and 78-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Carniglia et al. (US 5,391,550).

Patentees disclose a composition "ATP-E" in Table III containing applicants amounts of choline chloride and L-arginine and containing magnesium phosphate which is substituted in one experiment by magnesium chloride (column13, lines 16-20) and using isotonic saline as the vehicle (column 8, line 50). All materials disclosed by applicants specification for obtaining applicants effects are therefore disclosed by the reference and therefore identical effects (such as increased blood flow or hair growth) would therefore reasonably appear to be inherent. With re to poor blood flow, the reference does not disclose that the subject animals have poor blood flow ipsis verbis but as wound healing is accelerated by increased blood flow it can be said that the blood flow is poor compared to the level of blood floe desired for wound healing.

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When the reference discloses all the limitations of a claim except a property or function, and the Examiner cannot determine whether or not the reference inherently possesses properties which anticipate or render obvious the claimed invention, basis exists for shifting the burden of proof to applicant. Note <u>In re Fitzgerald et al.</u> 619 F. 2d 67, 70, 205 USPQ 594, 596, (CCPA 1980). See MPEP § 2112-2112.02.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 33-35 38-44 47-53 56-59 61-67 69 70 and 72-81 provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15 of copending Application No. 10/201,635. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the

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salts disclosed by the copending application are disclosed by the instant application to inherently produce a hostile biophysical environment.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

For the record, the references cited with Gibson were not secondary references but were for clarification.

The above rejection was made relying on a reference cited on an IDS submitted with a 1.17(p) fee and is accordingly made FINAL.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

JCM

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1-17-07

Jeffrey Mullis Primary Examiner Art Unit 1711

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